Generally fair weather.

TO-DAY AT

We can show you an elegant and carefully selected stock of SUMMER GOODS, including everything from a Seer-sucker to a Silk Coat and Vest. Straw Hats "are ripe," and "we've got 'em."

Children's Knee-Pants Suit sale at

\$1.37

Continues until to-night. For Saturday only, plain colored Seamless Half Hose for

10c. Another lot of pure Black Silk Half Hose at

39c.

Fur Stiff Hat, Dunlap Block, for Worth \$3. \$1.75, Fur Crush Hat for 50c. Worth \$1.

A few White Vests left at

63c. 50 dozen Unlaundered Shirts at 25c.

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### MENS' SUITS at \$10

EVER SHOWN IN INDIANA.

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# OMETHING SPECIAL

TABLE OIL-CLOTHS (from Oil-cloth Association's auction sale of "dropped styles," on 28th inst.) 600 pieces "Atha & Hughes," "Thos. Potter's Sons," "Central Co.'s," etc. Guaranteed perfect goods. Exceptional price.

OPEN TUESDAY, 5th inst., a large invoice "Jos. Turner & Sons' Manufacturing Co.'s" Dress Goods, in "mill ends" and short lengths, obtainable only once each season and always quickly closed out.

unusually successful sale of BROKEN LINES and DRIVES in all departments.

Special attention to Mail Orders. More "filling" and less "red tape" than is usually given this portion of the business. Lowest prices always a certainty.

## MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

(WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.)

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG LE.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, AT WASHINGTON, D. C., BEGINNING MAY 6. The Indiana Medical Society has selected the Big Four and Chesapeake & Olio Routes.

A VESTIBULE PULLMAN SLEEPER will leave Indianapolis at 3:20 p. m., Monday, May 4, running straight through on the celebrated "F. F. V." of the C. & O. Railway without change or delay. Rate of one and one-third fare on the certificate

GERMAN ORPHAN HOME ASSOCIATION ANNUAL EXCURSION TO CINCINNATI, SATURDAY and SUNDAY, May 23d and 24th, 1891 \$2.50 FOR THE ROUND TRIP. \$2.50 The Annual Festival of the Cincinnati Orohans' Home takes place at Inwood Park, Sunday, May 24.
All excursionists are invited to attend. Excursion tickets, good going on all "Big 4" regular passenger trains of Saturday, the 23d, and the two regular morning passenger trains of Sunday, the 24th, all good to return up to and including Tuesday,

Tickets will be placed in the hands of the commit-tee, viz.: Henry Busse, No. 25 North Tennessee St.; William Bathert, No. 399 South Meridian street; J. P. C. Meyer, No. 86 North Illinois street; Joseph H. Schaub, No. 88 East Washington at, Indianapolis. For tickets and full information call at Big 4 offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station, Indianapolis.

GRAND EXCURSION

DAYTON, O. Under the auspices of the

CLEVELAND CLUB.

\$2.50 For the Round Trip \$2.50

Special train leaves Union Station via

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R R

Sunday, May 10, at 7:30 a. m.

Tickets good to return on all regular trains up to and including May 12.

On sale by members of the club, at O., H. & D. icket office and Union Station.

# Paper on the "Life, Character and

Achievements of Gen. W. T. SHER-MAN," will appear in the JOURNAL of SUNDAY, MAY 3.

Lord Wolseley seldom writes for the press and his productions are eagerly read. This is particularly true of his paper on Gen. SHERMAN. This important contribution to the literature of the time will not be steamships Dresden and Hermann, both of which came from Bremen. This is the largest number of immigrants that ever arrived in the port of Baltimore in one day.

Fire Cistern Blows Up. Seriously Injuring Three Firemen and Several Bystanders.

NATURAL-GAS EXPLOSION.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENVILLE, O., May 1 .- About 8 o'clock to-night two stables in the central part of the city were burned. A few men, after the fire, stood about the engine at the big cistern, discussing the low water. Charles Hagis, a bystander, and engineer Boyer lighted a match sed held it over the opening. Instantly the whole dome of the cistern blew up, lifting the engine five feet in the air and letting it drop back in the res

ervoir, twenty-four feet deep. The engineer and Hagis were thrown twenty feet in the air and came down badly injured. Joseph O'Brien was also badly injured by frightened horses. Truman Southern was probably fatally hurt by the hose-reel horses tramping on him.

Engine No. 2 is now pumping water out of the well, and no one knows who may be at the bottom. The opening now is about twenty-five feet in diameter. The front of Ruth & Co.'s grocery is smashed in. The citizens of the town are thoroughly excited, having expected such an explosion because of leaky gas-mains. The streets were crowded a few minutes before. Assistant Engineer Youndt, who stood behind the engine, was not hurt. D. C. Bowman, of Cincinnati, standing fifteen feet away, had his eyes injured and face cut. Losses by fire and explosion altogether amount to about five thousand dollars.

Enslaved by a Tramp. CINCINNATI, O., May 1.—About seven years ago William Williams, then twelve years old, deserted by his father and left meless by the death of his mother, was sent to the Cincinnati House of Refuge. Two years ago he escaped and set out as a tramp. He was twice captured and as often escaped. Near Bloomington, Ill., last August, he fell in with Charles Johnson, a August, he fell in with Charles Johnson, a big, full-grown bad man, said to be from Kansas City. Johnson made a slave of the lad by exciting his fears. He made the boy work, watch and beg for him, but the lad refused to steal for him. Twice he tried to run away from his master, but was caught. A third time he succeeded, and, returning to his aunt in western Cincinnati, got work in a large cooperage factory. Yesterday Johnson, his evil genius, met him and demanded him to return to service. A policeman arrested Johnson, and to-day the tyrant was sent to the work-

The World to End in 1901. Sr. Paul, Minn., May 1.—The world is coming to an end April 17, 1901, at least so says a German doctor of Northfield, Minn. The inhabitants are advised to make immediate preparations for the event. He is very emphatic in his statements. He also says earthquakes will prevail until that time. He furthermore adds that in three years the greatest and most bloody war in the world's history will begin, and entire nations will be destroyed or overthrown. Millions of people will perish from the bullet, and years will go by before the bloodshed is stopped. All the European nations will be involved in this crisis, and he says that the Tentonic element will as-

sert its supremacy over the less solid and more savage and unlearned nations of Eu-More Immigrants Coming In. BALTIMORE, May 1 .- Baltimore is becoming quite a port of entry for immigrants. Three thousand, two hundred and sixtyseven immigrants arrived at Locust Point,

he says that the Teutonic element will as-

LABOR WAS QUEEN OF THE MAY

Strikes, Demonstrations and a Genera Ferment All Over the United States.

Most of the Miners in Indiana, Illinois an Iowa Are Out, but the Ohio Scale Is Settled and Pennsylvania Is Quiet.

The Only Disturbance That Marred the Day Was a Fight at Cleveland.

Men in the Building Trades at Pittsburg Idle-St. Louis Carpenters Win Their Point-Celebrations of the Day.

MINERS' CONVENTION AT BRAZIL. Operators Refuse the Demands of the Committee, Which Then Adjourns Till Monday. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 1.-The largest massmeeting that ever convened in Clay county was held at the Brazil court-house to-day. Special trains were run in here on all the railroads, bringing miners from east and

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock by Chairman Samuel Anderson, and the secretary at once read a communication from President Cominsky urging the miners to continue work. A resolution was passed instructing a committee to wait upon the operators at 1 o'clock and accept their proposition as to wages, but to be guarded and not sign any contract which would conflict with the laws passed by the recent Legislature. The committee retired. and then reported at 2:15 o'clock. The substance of the report was that the operators demanded a written and signed agreement. This announcement was received with a shout of derision that almost ended in a riot. The confusion prevented further business, and the convention adjourned till Monday, at 10 o'clock, when there will be another meeting. Judging from the present indications, a settlement will be reached.

Striking Miners at Vincennes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VINCENNES, Ind., May 1.-The Vincennes Coal Company has been contending with strikers for about two months. They had just completed the opening of the mine and the placing of a lot of expensive machinery when the men struck over a question of wages. At one time the striking miners, bent on keeping every one from work, attacked two men on their way to the mines. always quickly closed out.

We continue to extent of present assortment last week's one who was struck over the head with a club drew a revolver and began to shoot among the strikers, but without doing any injury. Afterward Job Freeman, the operator, submitted the difficulty for arbitrator, submitted the difficulty for arbitrator, tion to a committee of disinterested citizens selected by both sides. The case was decided, but the miners refused to abide by the decision. Now that the general strike has been declared off, it is expected the men will return to the banks and the trouble will cease.

IN THE ILLINOIS MINES. Biggest Strike Ever Known in the State In

augurated Yesterday. Duquoin, Ill., May 1.-The most stub bornly-contested coa miners' strike ever had in this district was inaugurated this morning. The contest is to enforce the law as to eight hours for a day's work and pay every Saturday. The men say they will stay out until the matter is settled and their demands granted. The operators say the law is unjust, and they will fight it to the United States Supreme Court. In accordance with orders from the operators of the fourteen mines here, all miners and mine laborers have cleaned up their various places and taken out all their tools. These

mines have served notice that they will he idle until the first day of November, and from to-day but one mine—the Egyptian—will be running on this prairie or in this district. This mine is a new one, pays its men weekly, works the eight-hour day, and is having all work done under contract. Fully 1,500 men will be directly interested in this strike, which, with their families, swells the total number affected

A grand May-day pienic and Labor-day demonstration was held in Locust Grove and the City Park. Several noted labor speakers of Illinois were present. All miners below here are also ordered out, which will make this strike the most stu-

At La Salle and Streator. OTTAWA, Ill., May 1.-The situation in mining circles cannot be satisfactorily digested. At La Salle, Ill., all the miners came out last night but to-day say there is no strike. They say they are simply obliged to take a rest because the rumors of a strike have been the cause of over-production and glutting the market. Manufacturers have all put in large sup-plies in anticipation of a shut-down. The Matthiesen & Hegler shafts are idle notwithstanding the fact the zinc-works, who use a large portion of its output, have not a large supply of coal mined. The miners are very reticent. At Streator a like condition of affairs exists, with the exception that a labor demonstration was held. Beyond a few incendiary speeches no claim was made that there was a strike on. The citizens are uneasy while the mines' operators claim that comparatively no differences exist and that the miners

will not be idle long.

One Thousand Idle at Grape Creek. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ill., May 1 .- All the Danville miners, including those working for the Consolidated Coal Company, are at work to-day. They are receiving the same wages as heretofore, 60 cents a ton, and have no complaints to offer. At Grape Creek, six miles south of this city, the mines of the Grape-creek Coal Company, the Spellman company and Mike Kelley shut down to-day by order of the owners, throwing one thousand men out of work. The mines will probably remain closed for a month. They have been paying 65 cents a ton at Grape Creek, which, taken in connection with an overproduction this season, has not been profitable to the oper-

Stopped Work at Spring Valley. CHICAGO, May 1 .- At Spring Valley, Ill., district, by common consent, all the miners stopped work to-day. Neither miners no operators have proposed a basis of settlement for the coming year. Everybody seems inclined to patiently await developments. The miners are under instructions of their State officers, and no demand will be made until sanctioned by them. The operators in the main are non-committal, and no meetings have been held.

Idle in the Springfield District. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 1 .- All the coalminers in the Springfield sub-district, about 1,500 in number, are idle, and President N. J. Goings, of the State Union of Miners. says they will remain so until the result is known of a conference which will be held in Chicago some day next week. The operators here to-day posted a notice that hereafter they will pay but 50 cents per ton over an inch-and-a-quarter screen. This is 1712 cents less than the price now paid.

IOWA MINERS OUT.

yesterday, on the North German Lloyd General Strike in the Coal Regions of the State-Incendiarism Charged OTTUMWA, Ia., May 1 .- The miners of southeastern lows laid down their tools

last night and say they will not take them up again until ordered to do so by the supreme officers of their union. They declare they are not on strike, but have merely

suspended work.

At Mystic, Oscaloosa, Keb, Avery, Flagler,
Foster, Albia and twenty other points they
went out according to the dictation of the
executive committee of the Iowa mineworkers. The miners have heretofore made
no demand for eight hours, in many cases
quitting work simply for a holiday, but
action of the executive committee will
prolong what would have been a strike of
but short duration. Big celebrations were
held at Mystic, where General Weaver held at Mystic, where General Weaver made the principal address, and at Albia, and it was formally decided not to resume work. Everything is quiet, and no depredations have been committed except at Oscaloosa last night. Fire in the Consolidated Coal Company's sheft No. 7 destroyed Oscaloosa last night. Fire in the Consolidated Coal Company's shaft No. 7 destroyed the entire plant, including a 120-horse-power engine and three 400-horse-power engines. The loss is fully \$100,000 and no insurance. The fire is thought to be the work of incendiaries. The guilty parties were seen, but not recognized. An attempt was made to set fire to shaft No. 6, but was unsuccessful. The miners at these shafts were the only ones here who were not going out to-day on i strike. They had been warned by the striking miners that unless they went out there would be trouble. They replied that they would not strike under any circumstances. Three hundred under any circumstances. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment for the

OHIO MINERS.

Scale Happily Adjusted After Suspension o Work for One Day. COLUMBUS, O., May 1 .- The miners and

operators of Ohio have adjusted their differences on the basis of 70 cents for mining in the Hocking valley and a nine-hour labor day. The scale for machine mining was left open for future adjustment between the operators and miners interested. No strike or trouble is anticipated in Ohio fields for

the next year. Out of 12,000 men employed on both sides of the Hocking and Sunday creek valleys were not more than 1,500 men at wor to-day, the rest having been ordered out to await the result of the conference here between the operators and miners. At the convention this morning the following reso-lution was adopted: Favoring a resump-tion of work from date until May 1, 1892, at last year's prices and conditions-70 cents for Hocking valley for pick mining, excepting the part relating to the machine mining. A conference committee was appointed to meet the operators, and this conference committee succeeded in making the

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS.

Quiet in the Eastern Part, with Work Going On-Strike in the Pittsburg District.

PITTSBURG, May 1.-Throughout the eastern part of the State work is going on as usual. This morning between 5,000 and 6,000 railroad miners of the Pittsburg district went out on strike. Their old scale expired yesterday, and then went out pending an adjustment of wages, their strike having nothing to do with the eighthour question. The miners' convention is now in session. The proposition or the operators' committee to pay the old wages has been received, but no action taken as yet. The miners' conference and the operators' committee will meet after the convention, and probably an agreement will be reached and the men return to work.

Nearly the entire session this morning was given up to debate on the wage scale, and it was practically decided to adopt two scales, one to rule in the coal trade, the other to govern the lake trade. It has been decided to agree to a differential price of 9 cents between the Ohio and Pittsburg districts in favor of the former. Since that district is also in convention, it is not known what will be done there. The local convention will likely agree upon a scale this afternoon. It is probable that 89 cents per ton will be asked for local trade and 82 cents for lake trade.

Bituminous Men Did Not Strike.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., May 1.-The proposed general strike of the Pennsylvania bituminous miners which was announced for to-day has been indefinitely declared off, and the work will therefore continue as usual. The Huntingdon, Bedford and Cambris county miners were dependent on the action of the Clearfield region men, and the latter having decided that not enough money was in the treasury to justify a strike it was abandoned. The men are thoroughly organized, and their grievance may result in a shut-down at any time.

Anthracite Miners Will Not Strike. SCRANTON, Pa., May 1,-The anthracite miners of the Lackawanna district in this immediate vicinity have pretty generally discussed the advisability of any demonstration for to-day looking towards a demand for an increase of wages, and the unfavorable to a declaration of any character. The men recognize that the move-ment would be most inopportune, and the operators and officials expect no request whatever. Advices are to the effect that the collieries are working as usual and everything is quiet to-day.

Quiet at Scottdale. SCOTTDALE, Pa., May 1 .- Several evictions were made to-day in portions of the region, but all passed off quietly. Sheriff Clawson ejected twelve families at the Standard plant to-day, and the miners at once erected a mammoth tent one hundred feet long for their residence.

RIOT AT CLEVELAND.

Union Strikers Assault and Seriously In-

jure Four Men. CLEVELAND, May 1 .- For some time there has been more or less trouble on the lumber-docks of Woods, Jenks & Co. be tween union and non-union lumber-shovers. The firm of Wood, Jenks & Co. declined to refuse non-union men employment, and no vessels have recently been unloaded because of the trouble that was sure to follow. To-day, at noon, however, it was decided to begin work again, and a squad of seventy policemen were sent to the docks to protect those men who desired to return to work. Before the police ar-rived at the docks, however, the strikers assaulted Ralph Gray, a partner in Wood, Jenks & Co., N. I. Fisher, president of the Fisher-Wilson Lumber Company Wilbur Fisher, of the atter firm, and a non-union man whose name is unknown. All were seriously injured by being hit on the head with clubs. Ambulances were called and the injured men taken to the hospitals. There were half a dozen policemen on the docks, at the time, and when they charged the strikers they were struck with brick-bats and clubs. Meanwhile the squad of seventy officers marched upon the docks and the strikers retreated. The collision proved a veritable battle. All the Anarchists in the mob had revolvers, which were used freely on the police. The wounded policemen are expected to

PITTSBURG BUILDING TRADES. Idleness the Order of the Day There and in

Surrounding Towns. PITTSBURG, May 1 .- A general review of the situation here shows that carpenters. brick-layers and stone-masons to the number of three thousand are out on strike, with many planing-mill hands also idle. The different unions of the building trades are holding meetings and making careful estimates of the number of men out and the number found "black sheeping." They report the latter as being very small. The number of men in the building trades known to be out are: Carpenters, 1,100; stone-masons, 700; bricklayers, 600 or 700. Several independent contractors have already granted the eight-

[Continued on Second Page.

VERY MERRY MAY DAY ABROAD diers and policemen injured. Sixty per-

Strikes Were Few and Real Workingmen Were in Fairly Peaceable Mood,

But the Anarchist Element Seized Upon the Day for the Exploitation of Their Theories of Blood and Terror.

Desperate Battle Between the Mob an Troops of Cavalry Foughtat Lyons.

Rome Made the Scene of a Lively Riot-Stones, Clubs and Broken Heads Plentiful-Disturbances Elsewhere.

REVIEW OF THE FIELD.

General Ferment Throughout Europe, but

Few Strikes Made in Earnest. LONDON, May 1.-Innumerable telegran from all parts of the continent received up to midnight show that while there was a general ferment, the workingmen nowhere showed a disposition of themselves to cause trouble or loss of the sympathy of the pubhe by illegal manifestations. Neitherhave the predictions of a universal strike been fulfilled. On the contrary, though numbers of workmen took a holiday, even on the pain of dismissal, in order to join processions, the strikes were mainly confined to miners, the natural leaders in the eight-hour movement. Monday will see most of them resuming their vocations, with but few lockouts. The Anarchists eagerly seized the chance to air their doctrines, with the added zest of possible scuffles with the authorities, and the outbreaks recorded were invariably due to their efforts, and doubtless would have been more effectual but for the admirably police and military preparations. The fact that the first meeting of the labor commission was held on May day is merely a coincidence. The English workers are waiting for Sunday. The London carpenters and joiners commenced a strike to-night. Germany has been almost equally quiet. Meetings were sparsely attended. Those men who remained away

general strike fund. In Austria and Hungary the day was taken up with merely holiday diversions. At Bekes the military were called upon to quell a Socialist riot, and several persons were wounded. The demonstration held on the Prater, in Vienna, was smaller than that of 1890. In Holland there was no cessation of work. In Brussels, at 8 o'clock in the evening, 10,000 men marched in procession from the Bourse through the town to the strains of the Marseillaise with banners, transparencies and devices asking free suffrage. The pavements were thronged with orderly onlookers. Paris to-day was even freer for traffic than on last May day. The paraders appeared to take delight in goading the police to charge them. After the Place de la Coucorde was cleared, at 7 o'clock in the evening, no further incident was re-ported. The rumor that Cunningham Graham was arrested is unfounded. The total number of arrests is 120.

from work were given a day's pay from the

SERIOUS RIOTS AT LYONS. Three Pitched Battles Between a Force

Cavairy and the Mob. Lyons, May 1.-A number of very exciting scenes were witnessed in this city today. The first disturbance occurred when a big crowd of workmen, followed by large numbers of women and children, and bearing banners containing various sentiments in reference to the rights claimed by the laboring people, attempted to hold a procession. The authorities had decided to prevent any marching, and, as the men refused to disperse when ordered, the police were directed to make an aton the ranks of the raders. The men made a desperate resistance and a general melee followed, in which a policeman was seriously wounded. The noise of the conflict attracted a great crowd, and the workmen were soon reinforced by many sympathizing companions. The authorities finding the police were unable to cope unaided with the increased force of the workmen, called upon the military for assistance, and a body of cavalry was dispatched to the place. The horsemen charged upon the excited and determined workmen, who assailed them with volleys of stones. . The workmen were unable to withstand the combined attack of the cavalry and police, and were finally compelled to retreat sullenly and with defiant shouts. A number of arrests were made, and several of the prisoners were

found to be heavily armed Subsequently the mob marched to the cemetery, headed by a number of men carrying black and red flags. The visit to the cemetery was made for the purpose of holding a demonstration over the graves of those who had lost their lives in former riots. The authorities were again compelled to appeal to the military for aid in dispersing the crowd, a force of cavalry. men were hurried to the cemetery, and again were their horses ridden down upon the people. The mob obstinately resisted the repeated charges made on them by the cavalry and desperately disputed every inch of the ground. Showers of stones and other missiles were hurled at the soldiers, several of whom were seriously injured be-

fore they at last succeeded in clearing the burying ground of the mob. Upon being driven from the cemetery the crowd again formed in procession and marched back to the city, defiantly de-nouncing the authorities and singing La Garmagnole, in a grand chorus. The rioters, nothing daunted by their two defeats, had no sooner reached the city than they made an attack upon their earlier antegonists—the police—and so savage was their assault that they overcame the officers and broke through the cordon which they had established. Again was it found necessary to call upon the cav slrymen to disperse the rioters, who, flushed with their victory over the police, were prepared to engage in more riotous demonstrations, and again did the soldiers charge upon the shouting mob and thunderdown upon their ranks. As in the previous conflicts with the military, the crowd was forced to beat

The fighting which has taken place between the rioters and the police and military has caused the greatest alarm among the people of this city, and the excitement intensifies as each succeeding hour passes. The police are utterly powerless to control the howling mob, who, emboldened by this fact, have become more defiant than ever, and the authorities have been compelled to summon additional reinforcements of soldiers for the protection of the city.

The rioters have cut the telephone and telegraph wires and are holding uproarious meetings at their working headquarters, where anarchistic speakers are wildly haranguing their hearers and inciting the already maddened men to commit further acts of violence. A dense crowd surrounds the Labor Exchange, which building the soldiers have cleared of all persons at the point of the bayonet. The military are taking every precaution to subdue the mob and have brought a cannon to the place for the purpose of intimidating them. A mass-meeting of the workmen has been called for 9 o'clock this evening. The place selected for the gathering is the principal square of the city. The authorities have determined to use every means to control the immense crowd that is expected to be present, and to prevent any further

The cuirassiers have again charged the crowd. Several persons were injured. The total casualities of the day are ten sol-

RIOTING AT ROME.

Serious Conflicts Between the Mob and Milltary-Many People Injured. ROME, May 1 .- A meeting of workingmen took place this afternoon at the Church of San Giovanni, There were five members of the Chamber of Deputies present. An Anarchist speaker urged the assembled men to attack the police. This speaker's words

so excited his hearers that soon after the mob stoned the troops which were sta-

tioned in the neighborhood. Some of the rioters hurled stones at the troops from the windows of houses in the neighborhood. The gen d'armes at this point fired upon the rioters and the cavalry immediately after charged upon those who had not been put to flight by the gen d'armes' fire. At the same time the infantry soldiers near scene of the riot were ordered to storm the houses from which the stones had been thrown. A terrible uproar followed.

When mattershad calmed dewn somewhat it was found that Sig. Barzilai, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Cipriani, a Socialist leader, and twenty-five others, had been wounded during the riot. One man was killed outright by the gen d'armes fire. In addition a gen d'arme was stabbed to death by rioters. During the cavalry charge severai troopers were unhorsed, and were trampled upon and kicked by the other horses. Signor Cipriani has been arrested. The meeting numbered five thousand. The proceedings were quiet till the cavalry stationed in the square were ordered to move, when a panic seized the meeting. Cipriani mounted the platform and shouted: "We must act if we are not cowards." Then a shot was The gen d'armes at this point fired upon platform and shouted; "We must act if we are not cowards." Then a shot was fired, followed by a shower of stones on the soldiers' heads. The cavalry were ordered to charge, and there were more shots and volleys of stones, but the rioters were dispersed. Later on another sharp conflict occured between the soldiers and a mob in Victor Emanuel square. Several persons were injured, and a trooper was killed.

Altogether one hundred persons were arrested to-day. Nine soldiers and five civilians were wounded. Minister Nicotera,

replying to questions in the Chamber Deputies, said there were three hundred Deputies, said there were three hundred Anarchists among those present at the workmen's demonstration; that the public forces had been attacked with revolvers and stones, and that shots had been fired from the windows of Sig. Cipriani's residence, and that, therefore, the demonstration had been suppressed.

The riots in Florence were slight in characteristics.

cter. They were provoked by Anarchists. There was no disorder in other towns. From the latest reports received from the various cities it is learned that May day was generally observed in a tranquil man-ner throughout Italy. In the places where work was suspended the working people, as a rule, occupied their time in holiday-mak-

Abundant evidence is appearing that there was a carefully-organized anarchistic plot here. The Chamber of Deputies presented a stormy scene, Radical members trying to blame the government for the disturbances, while Minister Nicolera stoutly defended the Ministry and set forth the patience and self-control of the soldiers under abovers of stores of the self-control of the soldiers under abovers of stores of the self-control of the soldiers under abovers of stores of the self-control of the self-contro soldiers under showers of stones, after be ing on duty many hours. It is reported that Signor Ciprianni's wound is mortal.

THE DAY AT PARIS.

More or Less Excitement, but Nothing

Serious Occurred. Paris, May 1.-1 P. M.-All was quiet until about noon, when there was a scene of great excitement in the vicinity of the Rue Berry. The cause of the tumult was a load explosion, which broke windows all around the locality mentioned. The street, happily, was deserted at the time of the explo consequently nobody was The explosion occurred the house of Duo De Trevise, situated in the Rue Berry. There is no reason to believe that the explosion was the result of private revenge against the Duke, and it is thought to have been merely a demonstraion on the part of the Anarchists. An investigation made soon after the occurrence showed that a big dynamite bomb had been used. The report of the explosion was heard almost throughout the entire city of Paris, and was the cause of much alarm to

While M. Constans, Minister of the Inerior, was driving from the Chamber of Deputies to his residence, to-day, he was recognized by some persons of the street, and soon his carriage was followed by a large crowd, who hooted and jeered at him. The crowd finally became so threatening that the police were obliged to rescue the Minister from his tormentors. During the course of the day M. Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, re-ceived in the Chambers a deputation of Possiblists, and in reply to their representations he promised to support any reasonable demands which they might make.

Later in the day M. Flouquet assured a deputation of men employed in various capacities upon the railroads that they had his sympathy and support in the efforts being made to bring about a reduction in the B. & O. limited at 5 o'clock. His fellownumber of hours they had to work each

Everything is now quiet, except that a few brawlers are occasionally heard sing-ing on their way home. The Socialist meeting in the Salle Favre, of which so much was expected, was a small affair.
Some of the advertised speakers were absent. A rumor current last night that
there had been a dynamite explosion in M. Ferry's house proved to be unfounded.

SKIRMISH AT FLORENCE.

Police Break Up a Socialist Meeting an a Riot Ensues. FLORENCE, May 1 .- A crowd composed of a thousand workingmen met this afternoon on the Piazza Savanarola. The police and military authorities, in anticipation of s disturbance, had occupied the piazza and its neighborhood with strong pickets of policemen and soldiers. During the progress of the meeting the speaker made a most violent and incendiary address, calling on the workmen present to plunder the houses of the wealthy classes. The police thereupon interfered, and, after making a short, sharp and determined charge into the midst of the crowd, arrested the man who was making these violent remarks. A tumuit followed and the workingmen began to bandle the policemen roughly in an attempt to rescue the prisoner. Finally a squad of cavalry charged upon the rioters, causing the latter to rush in masses off the square. As the rioters retreated down the neighboring streets they broke the store windows right and left along the route of their flight. Several of those who were most prominent in the disturbance were arrested, and the stores throughout Florence were hastily closed, for it was feared that there might be further disturbances after nightfall, but

DISTURBANCES ELSEWHERE. Seven People Killed and Twelve Wounded

there were none.

a Riot at Fourmies, France. FOURMIES, France, May 1 .- One-half of the workingmen here attended to their duties today. The remainder abstained from work and were very noisy, marching about the streets, singing, shouting, etc. A mob of four thousand hooted at a body of gendarmes and the gen-darmes drew their sabres and attempted to disperse the crowd, but were received with a shower of stones and were compelled to retreat. A mob attacked the Mairie this evening in attempt to rescue imprisoned comrades and wound-ed two soldiers. The troops umediately opened fire and three men fe : dead. The Later, there was a bloody collision be-tween miners and the police, in which seven persons were killed and twelve

Imperial Labor Commission. LONDON, May 1.-The first meeting of the Royal Labor Commission, appointed to inquire into the relations existing between capital and labor, and into the causes of

THE NEW TREATY WITH SPAIN

General John W. Foster Successful in Negotiating a Favorable Convention.

Spaniards Eager to Participate in the World's Fair if Americans Display an Interest in Their Exposition at Seville.

Mr. Blair Returns Quietly to Washington to A wait Further Developments.

His Recall Said to Be Due to Ex-Minister Chang -Public Debt Statement-Revival of the Idea of Pensioning Clerks.

NEW TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Believed that This Country Got a Good Thing in the Way of Cuban Trade. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 1 .- Gen. John W. Foster, formerly of Evansville, who negotiated the new commercial treaty with Spain, is back here, and from officers at the Department of State it is learned that the result of the negotiation is more satisfactory that was hoped for. We have, beyond doubt, gotten the best of the bargain. Furthermore, the farmers of this country will be more directly and fargely benefited than any other class. General Poster will not talk of the contents or effect of the treaty, nor will Secretary Blaine, but in other directions it is learned that it will prove a very advantageous trade for our farmers, whose interests have been especially looked after, and who, in fact, are being taken care of first in all our commercial treaties.

Senor Castelar, the most noted man of the day in Spain, will visit our world's fair. This information was given to-day by General Foster, who spoke freely of Spain's intentions in this respect. He said:

"Just what Spain will do will depend much upon what the United States does in having this country represented at the Spanish Exposition next year. They already have their arrangements for the exposition, at Seville, well under way, and they expect the United States to be conspicuously represented when it opens. It will be much like the world's fair in this ing of Columbus. The Spaniards are specially anxions to interest Italy and the United States, because Italy was the birth-place of Columbus and the United States was the scene of the great achievement. We have not yet taken any steps to be represented there, and Congress will have very little time in which to arrange a proper representation, but as much as possible should be done toward having this country thoroughly represented, owing to the feeling of the Spaniards. They will have many quaint features of Columbus's time and his surroundings, for Spain is full of relics of the navigator. These will be specially serviceable in Chicago. During my stay in Madrid Senor Castelar gave a dinner, at which a number of the leading officials of Spain were also guests. There was none of that feeling exhibited by some European countries on account of the Mc-Kinley act. Senor Castelar is a great ad-mirer of the United States, and he expressed his admiration for our Republic in the warmest terms. He said that he had always wished to visit our country, and had de cided to come here during the world's fatt, and stay long enough to study our institu-tions and people. I assured him that the people of the United States would give him a reception such as had never before been accorded to a Spaniard. I felt fully justitied in this assurance, for Senor Castelar is regarded in Europe as one of the greatest men of the day, not only in politics but in literature. He was at the head of the Spanish republic in 1873, when Spain tried a republican form of government for a brief time. Ever since that time he has been an admirer of our republican institutions." General Foster stopped for a short time in London on his way home and visited the American legation and the United States

SENATOR BLAIR'S RETURN. He Slips Quietly Into Washington and Will

Await the President's Home-Coming. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 1. - Senator Blair, minister-elect to China, returned late this afternoon. His home-coming would have been comic if it had not been somewhat passengers got out ahead of him as he hung back, apparently desirious of escaping attention and particularly that of the newspaper correspondents. Some minutes after the cars had emptied, the Senator came up the platform and had his baggage checked back to his private residence on East Capitol street, which has recently been advertized for sale as "the late home of the United States minister to China." Although his silk hat and broadcloth suit were somewhat travel-stained, he looked much better than he used to in the greenish-black suit and old slouch hat which ha wore as a Senator. He evidently felt with keenness the chagrin of his return. don't know whether I will call on Secretary Blaine in the morning or not," he said in reply to a question. "I have no special plan and there is nothing in my joing to Japan or elsewhere further than as appeared in the speculation already

It is generally understood here that Mr. Blair will wait to confer with the President on his return, as the appointment to the Chinese mission was at the instance of President Harrison rather than of Mr. Blaine. The ex-Senator has many warm friends here, and those who have kept pace with his career in Congress know that he speaks the truth when he says that he has nover said or felt anything against China as a nation. He has only opposed the immigration of the Chinese to our coun-

Charged to Chang. Washington Special to the Globe-Democrat.

There is an interesting chapter of unwritten history connected with China's rejection of Mr. Blair. The fact is well known that Mr. Blair's virulent speeches against the Chinese served as the basis of China's objection to him. But it has not been known before that the potential agent in fomenting this hostility was Chang, the late Chinese minister to this country, and that but for his efforts Mr. Blair would no doubt have been accepted. Chang came to the United States five years age. He speedily became a favorite in the social and diplomatic circles of Washington, and he believed that, as a result of his personal popularity, the statesmen of America would look with greater favor upon the efforts of his country to strengthen its cordial reia tions with the United States. Judge, then, of his humiliation when Congress, a few weeks prior to the presidential election of 1888, and with scarcely a moment's warning, passed what is known as the Chinese exclusion bill. At the time the bill was introduced a new exclusion treaty, framed in proper diplomatic language, wan in process of ne gotiation between the two nations. It had received the approval of the State Department and was then a subject of considera-tion by the Chinese Foreign Office. Chang not to allow the bill to pass until his gov-ernment could give its ultimatum regarding the treaty. It would be, he argued, a